





# Milwaukee Daily Sentinel.

Advertisements must be handed in before three o'clock in the afternoon of each day, to insure insertion in the next morning's paper.

Tuesday Morning, December 9.

Correspondence of the Milwaukee Sentinel.

New York, Monday, Nov. 24.  
The arrival of the Britannia Steamer at Boston has set the speculating world agog. The intelligence she brings respecting the condition of the European harvests and the extent of the potato rot in Ireland, and of the consequent alarm prevalent in England, gave an impulse to the prices of flour here far beyond any justification in the actual facts.

It is certain nevertheless that the grain crops of England are shorter than was before supposed, and, as in articles of such immense and indispensable consumption, the smallest ascertained deficiency affords both the temptation and the opportunity to a great enhancement of prices, it is not to be wondered at that much excitement and alarm were prevalent in England at the late dates. The clamor for a repeal of the Corn Laws was general and meetings of the Cabinet had been held of which the object is conjectured to have been, the consideration of the point, whether or not the corn laws should be repealed, or suspended, and if so, whether by order in Council, or by act of Parliament. The latter is an all important part of the question to us, for if the suspension, or repeal, is only to be brought about by the action of Parliament, that cannot be accomplished till after winter will have closed the navigation of the Baltic ports and of the Archangel and other north-eastern ports of Russia. The supply from this country would then become much more important and the competition with us would be greatly diminished. We shall be obliged to wait the next steamer (and at this season they only leave England once a month) for the solution of this question. Meanwhile prices run up here on Saturday to \$7 per bbl. for flour, while the highest price offered in England at the time the steamer sailed was 35 shillings sterling per bbl. in bond. This at 8 per cent exchange is equal to \$3.38 per bbl., from which are to be deducted freight, insurance and other expenses. It is quite possible, if the decision relative to the repeal of the Corn Laws be either long deferred, or finally adverse, that prices in England will go yet higher, and give shippers from this side, at present prices, good returns. Thus far, certainly, the rates ruling in England have gone much beyond our anticipations, which, as you recollect, were that the rise was temporary and that sellers on this side would be wise who should take the first offers. Yet the price of flour here has advanced more than fifty per cent within 30 days—it being now \$7, whereas this time last month it could be bought for \$4.50 per barrel.

The failure of the potato crop in Ireland may lead, it is feared, to a dreadful scene of suffering. O'Connell, it will be seen, is availing himself of the excitement and apprehension occasioned by this state of things, to renew his agitation. He claims the repeal of the Corn Laws; a prohibition against exporting breadstuffs from Ireland, except to England; a large loan from the treasury of the United Kingdom for the relief of the suffering poor; a tax of 50 per cent on absentee, and of 10 per cent on resident proprietors. A good deal of excitement was caused in a large repeal meeting by a proposition that the rent should be appropriated to the benefit of the poor. This would have been a practical illustration of interest in the starving countrymen, which, if so disposed, O'Connell might have caused to prevail; but it was turned out without even the compliment of a vote.

There was some depression in the English funds, caused mainly by the step taken by the Bank of England, of raising the rate of discount. This was, we presume, a precautionary measure, in the possible event of large importations of foreign wheat, which always require an export of specie. One of its immediate effects was to check the mania of railroad speculations, and on settling day there were several considerable defaulters at the Stock Exchange, and the stocks of new companies, many of which had borne a high premium, were unsaleable at par. In France, too, where the same mania prevailed, a check was given to it, though of less positive character and results than in England, and the share market had measurably resumed its activity in the French metropolis.

Of general political intelligence there is little of interest. The Paris papers are mostly occupied with the rumored project of the Emperor Napoleon to resign the War Office and the Presidency of the Council. He needs repose at his age, and moreover as events in Algeria have rather justified the views of Marshal Bugeaud, from which South disented, it may be that the old soldier's retirement is as much from conviction that he has not the whole confidence of the country, as from a natural desire of repose. On his side Marshal Bugeaud has taken the field at once in Algeria, and the influence of his presence and councils was manifest in the more assured movements of all the French forces. The French are again acting on the offensive, but with great caution and always in considerable masses, while everywhere the native tribes were either in active hostility to them, or when overborne or controlled by superior force, they were sullen and reluctant submission; like their own native monarchs of the desert.

Viola recaptured?—The effort now, of the whole French force, will be, to kill, or capture that gallant mountaineer, the heroic defender of his native land, the modern Jangh, like his prototype of old, oft and again beaten, but not yet subdued, *Ab-el-Kader*. He is to be followed and fought wherever he may fly, even in the heart of the Empire of Morocco, if thither he should direct his course. In a contest between Civilization and Barbarism we should be disposed certainly to espouse the civilized cause; but in this African war, one of unprovoked invasion on the part of the French and carried on without regard to the usages of civilized warfare, or Christian forbearance, the sympathies of generous patriots are irresistibly with those who stand and who die for their altars and their homes.

The rumor to which some prominence has been given by some of our journals, that discussion had broken out in the English Cabinet, between Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington, seems quite unfounded. They may not harmonize entirely on all points, and especially so as to the policy to be observed toward Ireland, and in respect of the Corn Laws, but there can be nothing like discussion in their views.

From the tones of the London Times it is obvious that solicitude is felt respecting the President's Message, the approaching Congress. We argue from this, for if the

considerate men and prelates of both countries will feel the solicitude they ought to for the preservation of peace, there is no danger of its being disturbed. The Oregon question is the only one that is menacing, and recent indications from Washington, lead to the belief that more moderate councils, on this head, are prevailing there.

Our city arrivals exhibit already the names of Members of Congress, wending their way toward Washington. The approaching Session, the first of a new Congress, will be looked to with great interest, and that interest, so far as this city is concerned, is likely to be gratified, day by day, by means of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph. The line of communication with Philadelphia will be completed in a few days; between Baltimore and Washington it has long been in operation; but the line between Philadelphia and Baltimore will not be ready until the beginning of next year. But the companies who own the Telegraph will undertake, it is understood, at quite reasonable prices, to furnish daily reports written out for the press, of the proceedings of Congress up to half past four o'clock each day, in time for next morning's papers in this city. In order to effect this they will have to run a line of horse expresses between Baltimore and Philadelphia, until the Telegraphic communication between these cities is established. The result will be that our busy citizens and prying quidnuncs will read in New York the proceedings of Congress as soon as they are by the citizens of Washington. This seems marvellous, but such are the times in which we live.

The weather has changed suddenly within 24 hours to cold, but it is clear and bright and not yet cold enough to close the canal. This morning, however, the holders of flour, will give it to be understood that the canal navigation is already interrupted; but the closing prices of Saturday were with difficulty obtained. There were some sales on that day at \$7.25, but the bulk of sales was at 7. That price drags this morning.

Our stock and money markets remain firm and unimpaired. Indeed, everything around us looks smiling and prosperous. The certainty that Mr. Calhoun is to resume a seat in the Senate of the U. S. gives importance to a statement in the Journal of Commerce, by a correspondent who professes to speak with certainty; that in respect to Oregon Mr. Calhoun's views are substantially to leave it to time; to negotiate if Great Britain chooses but not to yield an inch of territory, believing our title to be good, and desiring to leave it to time to work it out. This is a ground which Great Britain will not consent to be placed upon, and hence, if this correspondent is right, Peace does not gain much by Mr. Calhoun's return to the Senate. We shall see.

RAIL ROAD TO THE MISSISSIPPI.—A numerous meeting was held at Chicago on Friday last to take measures for expediting the construction of a Rail Road from that city to the Mississippi. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. E. W. Spencer of Summit, Milwaukee county, who have gleaned the following particulars in relation to the temperature, winds, rain, snow and sunshine, from the 1st of January to the 1st of December of the present year. The coldest days were the 31st of January and the 28th of November, when the thermometer marked, on each day, at sunrise, four degrees below zero. This was the lowest temperature noted during the period stated. The hottest days were the 17th, 12th and 20th of July, when the thermometer marked as follows:

	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.
7th July,	65	91	75
12th "	72	92	88
20th "	76	90	84

The temperature at 2 P. M. on the 12th (92) was the highest noted during the year. The hottest day in August was the 26th, when the thermometer marked, at sunrise, 64; at 2 P. M. 83; at sunset, 78.

The 334 days are thus classified, as to fair and foul, in the table:

Fair Days,	170
Cloudy "	85
Rainy "	57
Snowy "	13
Indian Summer,	9
Total,	354

The following shows what are the prevailing winds of the Territory:

South,	68 days.	North,	13 days.
South-west,	54 "	North-west,	69 "
South-east,	18 "	North-east,	27 "
East,	17 "	West,	54 "

SAN ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a number of laboring men were engaged in digging into a bank near the residence of Capt. Henderson, in this town, a mass of earth unexpectedly fell and crushed to death a German by the name of Wendt Froelinger. We regret to add that the deceased has left a wife and three children to lament his loss.

TRADE AND TOLLS ON THE NEW YORK CANALS.—The excitement in the Flour and Wheat markets during the last two months has given an unwelcome impulse to the business of the New York Canals. Since the 1st of October an immense amount of breadstuffs has passed through that channel to tide-water; and as the usual period for the closing of the Canals approaches, the rush of produce seems rapidly on the increase. Thus the receipts at Albany, on the 24th of November, comprised the following items, viz: 47,624 bbls. of Flour; 537 do. Ashes; 658 do. Pork; 600 do. Beef; 7400 lbs. Bacon; 164,600 do. Butter; 34,990 do. Cheese; 14,800 do. Lard; 22,200 do. Wool; 31,742 bush Wheat, and 26,044 do. Barley.

The tolls for the third week in November were \$110,491, and for the entire season up to Nov. 23d, \$2,620,523, some two hundred thousand dollars ahead of the receipts for 1844, which exceeded those of any previous year by over \$300,000!

THAT OF POLLY BOWEN.—The attempt to get a jury in New York for the trial of this woman, indicted for murder, has been abandoned. Upwards of a week was consumed in the effort, and nearly 200 persons summoned and, after examination, set aside. Out of the entire number but seven, we believe, were found competent to serve.

HUMILITY.—At Milwaukee.  
The bird that soars on highest wing  
But on the ground its lowly nest  
And sits and broods and twitters  
Sings in the shade when all things rest.  
In dark and night we see  
What haunts the bird of heaven.  
The saint that wears heaven's brightest crown,  
In deepest solitude  
The weight of glory bows him down  
The most when most his soul ascends;  
Near to the throne his heart must be  
The footstool of humility.

It is said that the news brought by the last steamer was in the hands of speculators in New York four hours before it was made public. Here the speculators had the news two days in advance; but they did not make much out of it.

TAX PAYER'S MESSAGE.—This anxiously looked for document was probably sent in to Congress a week ago to-day. By ordinary course of mail it should reach Chicago Wednesday or Thursday and Milwaukee Friday or Saturday. But if expressed to Detroit, through Canada, as it was last year, we may get it a day sooner.

The letter of our New York correspondent, to-day, contains some interesting speculations relative to the probable action of the British Cabinet on the subject of the Corn Laws and the influence which such action will have upon prices on this side of the Atlantic.

Many of our Eastern Exchanges report that the small pox is very prevalent at Pittsburgh, Pa.

FROM DEATH.—A crazy man was found frozen to death on Friday night last, about fifteen miles south-east of this town, on the Manitowish road. He was found about two, a week or 10 days ago, with a tin box in one hand, and was evidently laboring under an alienation of his mental faculties. He appeared to be harmless, and his name was Slepier; that he was married, and that he was from Erie county, Pa. He also stated, when here, that he was in search of a man by the name of Hiram Miller, and started from this place to go to Sheboygan Falls, thinking to find him there. We might add that the deceased said he had formerly lived at Vienna, Oneida county, N. Y. This may, or may not be the case; at any rate it would do no harm for the Eastern press to copy this notice of his death.

(Green Bay Republican, Dec. 3.)  
The first American steamer, called the *Clifton*, was launched in the Spring of 1807, from the ship-yard of Charles Brown, on the East River, and was complete in the month of August, with an English engine, and moved from her birth-place to the Jersey shore. Mr. Livingston and Mr. Fulton had invited many of the friends of the new mode of navigation, and there were present, at the first trial, the Commodore and a number of the officers of the navy. Nothing could exceed the admiration and surprise of all who witnessed the experiment. The man who had tinkered his stars that he had more wisdom than to waste his money on so expensive a machine, now changed the smile of contempt for that of wonder and admiration, and the triumph of genius extended to the crowd which crowded the shores, shouts of congratulation and applause. The *Clifton* soon sailed for Albany, and arrived at her destination without accident. She excited the astonishment of those on the waters and on the shore. She used dry pine for fuel, which sent forth a column of ignited vapors many feet above the funnels, and wherever the fire was started, a galaxy of sparks flew off, and in the night gave a brilliant and beautiful appearance.

Notwithstanding the wind and tide were against her, the crew of other vessels, with a fair breeze, it was rapidly approaching them, and when she came so near that the noise of her paddles and machinery were heard, they, if the newspaper tales of the times are true, in some instances, shrunk beneath their decks, while others left their vessels to go ashore, and there beheld the Providence to protect them from the horrible monster which was marching on the tides, and lighting its path by the fire, which it vomited.  
Fulton himself was a passenger on this voyage, and in the account of which he published in the *Times*, that he left this city at one o'clock on Monday, and arrived at Clermont, the seat of Chancellor Livingston, at one o'clock on Tuesday—time 24 hours, distance 110 miles. On Wednesday he departed from the Chancellor's at nine in the morning, and arrived at Albany at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a distance of 110 miles, time eight hours—completing the journey by the steam engine alone in thirty-two hours, or to near five miles per hour. (Golden's Life of Fulton.)

TWO GREAT MORAL FACTS.—Half the value of the exports of the United States is in manufactures, and half the value of the imports of Great Britain is in manufactured goods. Let the two nations, says the Christian Citizen, think of these facts before they get to war.

COMMERCE OF LITTLE PORT.—The number of steamboats and sail vessels which have arrived at this place, during the past season, is about 130. Three years ago, only 5 vessels had stopped at this place. The first steambark which stopped here was the Western, in the fall of 1843. (Lake County Herald.)

"You bachelors ought to be taxed," said Miss Lockford to a resolute evader of the house tax. "I agree with you perfectly, Ma'am; I wish to pay for my paper in advance, for I never like to read an editor's paper as well as I do my own."

A GOOD THING WELL SAID.—A subscriber to an Episcopal paper in sending his advance subscription money, writes to the editor: "I wish to pay for my paper in advance, for I never like to read an editor's paper as well as I do my own."

TELEGRAPH.—Messrs. Stephens & Thomas of Baltimore, N. J., have contracted to furnish Copper Wire for various lines of the Magnetic Telegraph, amounting in the aggregate to 1107 miles. The wire averages about 17,000 lbs. a hundred miles; so that these contracts will amount to about 183,100,000 lbs of copper wire.

TELEGRAPH.—The New York morning papers have made arrangements to have telegraphic reports of the proceedings of Congress.

Messrs. Colt & Robinson of N. Y. have opened a telegraphic news room near the Merchants Exchange, in which they propose to communicate news to all who may desire, at the rate of \$12 a year. This plan will prevent a monopoly.

WELL ANSWERED.—Uncle Bill Tidd was a driver from Vermont. He was a simple, honest fellow, but he was not the whitest. Stopping at a public house near Brighton, a man rich in this world's goods, but of notoriously bad character, thought, as Uncle Bill came in, he would make him the butt of a joke. As the black face of the weather-beaten man appeared in the doorway, he exclaimed:  
"Uncle Bill, surveying him from head to foot, coolly replied—  
"Yes, sir; your character and my complexion are enough to darken any room."

EARLY MARRIAGE.—The *Globe* is in favor of early marriages. So are we. It's a shame that hundreds of beautiful girls, every way capable of making good wives, should be living in single wretchedness, while there are thousands of young men, who can enough to support comfortable and happy homes, but spend it in riotous living. (Long Islander.)

New York Election.  
The Evening Journal has consulted the statement of votes in the Secretary of State's office. The returns furnish the following memoranda:  
Total Whig vote, 153,875; Loco Foco, 184,385; Abolition, 14,965; Native American, 10,182. The majority for the Loco Foco Senators over the Whigs, in the entire State, is only 6100! Of this Albany gave 1720!

Instilling a comparison, says the Journal between the vote of 1845, and that for President in 1844, we have the following results: 1844, Whig, 234,492; 1845, 153,875—decrease 78,007. Loco Foco, 1844, 237,688; 1845, 184,385—decrease 53,283. Abolition, 1844, 15,812; 1845, 14,965—decrease 847. Had every Whig who voted in '44 been at the polls in '45, as he should have been, there would have been a Whig majority in every Senatorial District and every county in the State. A fact, which we hope will be borne in mind by these "stay-at-home Whigs," when election comes round again.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.  
Dated, Evening, Nov. 25, 1845.

The private Secretary of the Governor, Mr. Moody, arrived in town this evening, bringing the papers containing the sentence of death already passed upon O'Connor and Van Steenburgh, to State Prison for life in the prison at Sing Sing. The Sheriff is now busy making preparations for a start to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock. He will be accompanied by a large posse under the direction of Major Marvin, sufficient for any emergency that may arise. I have this morning, unfortunately, visited Van Steenburgh and O'Connor in their cells. They were neither of them aware of the favorable decision of the Governor, and upon questioning O'Connor in relation to the matter, he assured me that he had given up all hopes of pardon. There is considerable excitement in relation to the matter, yet I think the prosecution will be generally approved here. The troops, I understand, will still continue here.

A trial of speed between the *Clifton* and the *St. Mary's* is thus described by an officer of the *St. Mary's* in a letter from Pensacola, which we find in the *Philo*. Inquirer.  
Since our arrival on this station, nothing has been talked of but the sailing qualities of an English corvette, called the *Eurydice* (a double decked vessel, and considered one of the fastest in the English navy). She had been at Vera Cruz some time before our arrival, and the Commodore, Van Cortlandt, had informed her captain that the day on which we sailed he would send the ship to Pensacola, and he would then have an opportunity of trying the sailing qualities of the two vessels. Singular to relate, Capt. Saunders was not informed of this arrangement, consequently he made no preparations. Capt. E. had, however, been informed, and he had accordingly ordered the ship to be ready to start at a moment's notice. The Commodore had agreed to let the ship sail with them, and that he had used every exertion to render his ship efficient for the contest. About 8 o'clock in the morning of the 24th ult., the *Eurydice* got under way, with the land breeze, (westward) and stood out to sea. At the same time a signal was made to this ship to unmoor, and about 9 o'clock, orders were sent on board to get under way. We were standing out, between the reef of the city, when the breeze failed us, and we were obliged to anchor. The boats of the squadron soon came alongside, and we weighed anchor and stood out to sea, in tow of the boats. At meridian we got the sea breeze, and stood to the eastward. At 2, the *Eurydice* bore N. by E. both ships heading to the eastward. At 2.30 the *Eurydice* tacked, bearing N. E. at 3.15, we tacked to the N. W. at 3.30 the *Eurydice* bore N. W. distant about seven miles. At 4.15, N. W. distant about seven miles. At 4.45, she bore N. E. at 5.15, she bore N. E. at 5.45, she bore N. E. at 6.15, she bore N. E. at 6.45, she bore N. E. at 7.15, she bore N. E. at 7.45, she bore N. E. at 8.15, she bore N. E. at 8.45, she bore N. E. at 9.15, she bore N. E. at 9.45, she bore N. E. at 10.15, she bore N. E. at 10.45, she bore N. E. at 11.15, she bore N. 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